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THE NEW CANADIAN

An Independent Weekly for Canadians of Japanese Origin

From Edmonton to Montreal the month of cap and gown sets a notable record for troublous times to match.

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Nisei American Unit Awarded 960 Service Decorations in Italy

The famed 100th Infantry Battalion of the U. S. Fifth Army's 34th Division—the enlisted personnel of which is composed entirely of Japanese Americans, most of whom are from the Hawaiian Islands—now fighting on the Anzio Beachhead in Italy is displaying courage that is aptly described by and Associated Press correspondent as "figuratively written in blood."

Three Distinguished Service Crosses, 21 Bronze Stars, 36 Silver Stars and 900 Purple Hearts (many of which were awarded post-humously) were won by the Japanese Americans of this battalion.

The delayed dispatch dated May 5 reported in the Pacific Citizen quoted Lieut. Young O. Kim of Los Angeles, a Korean American officer who has kept a record of the combat performances of the battalion since it first saw action last September 25 in the mountains behind Salerno as saying "that 900 wounded is significant in an outfit sent four times across the Volturno River and once into Cassino.

"Heroism is a common commodity in the doughboy outfit known to the territory of Hawaii as 'one puka puka', in which all the enlisted men and more than half the officers are of Japanese descent and have the slogan 'Remember Pearl Harbor'," the AP writer reported.

"The Japanese Americans don't put it into words, but you feel that they no longer feel it necessary to prove their patriotism. Generals have commended them honestly. They have gone through the infantrymen's hell and come out unshaken," the A.P. correspondent said in the dispatch which appeared in the Citizen.

The correspondent described a front line ceremony in which two members of the 100th Battalion, Sgt. Melvin Tesuda of Honolulu and Pfc. Kazunobu Yamamoto of Paia were awarded the Silver Stars for gallantry in action.

"Shuffling in past the blanket front door came the two soldiers from a night's outpost guard to present themselves by request to Lieut. Col. Gordon Singles of Denver.

"'For gallantry in action' reads the citation.

NEWS REEL

Request For Education Of Evacuee Children

VANCOUVER — The education of the evacuated Japanese children by the Provincial Government will again be requested by G. E. Collins, superintendent of the B. C. Security Commission at the recommendation of the Jackson Royal Commission. The Royal Commission, which studied the evacuation question and made a tour of the interior towns recently, reported that the Provincial Government ought to reassume its obligation in the matter of educating the Japanese children. Previously, the government had rejected the request.

Unemployment No Problem

WASHINGTON. — Labor Minister Mitchell told a press conference here last week that there is little likelihood of unemployment in Canada in the years immediately after the war. "Our biggest problem will be to control a boom," he forecast.

The great accumulation of savings, the back-log of public and private construction and the necessity of catching up on civilian production would provide plenty of employment in Canada for years after the war, Mr. Mitchell said.

OTTAWA.—The Prices Board announced Tuesday that price ceilings have been established for Canadian-grown strawberries or raspberries at a level which is below maximum prices paid by consumers last year but higher than 1942 prices. It will be the first time these berries have been placed under a ceiling.

Former U. B. C. Student Wins Two Scholarships

KINGSTON, Ont.—The closing of the 1944 session at the Queen's University and convocation exercise held on May 20 disclosed three Niseis, two of whom shone in their respective classes as having passed their examinations.

Hiroji Richard Yamanaka whose parents are now residing at Slocan City, received first class honours in engineering physics to gain his Bachelor of Science degree.

Former U. B. C. student John Hideo Miura was the recipient of two scholarships, the P.D. Ross and the Science Class of '30 scholarships of a $100 each. Hiroshi Tsuyuki successfully passed his exams.

Broad Constitutional Rights at Stake In Court Battle Against Forced Sale

Petitions Ask For Ruling Government Orders Invalid; Custodian Should Hold Property In Trust Till War's End

OTTAWA.—Broad constitutional questions concerning the inherent property rights of a subject will be at issue here Monday, when the hearing on the compulsory liquidation of property owned by Japanese evacuees from the Pacific Coast opens before the Exchequer Court of Canada.

Three petitions of right, seeking to upset the right of the Government to sell the property, have been filed with the court on behalf of Jitaro and Takejiro Tanaka, Eikichi Nakashima and Tadao Wakabayashi, Japanese nationals, naturalized British subject and Canadian-born citizen respectively.

OVER 650 OWNERS

The test cases are being backed by a voluntary organization of evacuee property owners, which lists a membership of over 650 owners. Over two-third of these are either naturalized or Canadian-born citizens.

The Exchequer Court will sit for three or four days, it is expected, to hear the argument from solicitors of the Property Owners' Association and the statement of defence from the Attorney-General's Department and the Justice Department acting for the Government.

It is understood that an agreement of facts on which the legal argument can be based has been arrived at. This will obviate the necessity of calling witnesses to Ottawa to give evidence in the hearing.

YEAR SINCE ANNOUNCEMENT

The issue is finally being brought to court well over a year since the first announcement of the Government's intention to liquidate property which has been registered by owners with the Custodian of Japanese Property.

This registration was required under the terms of order-in-council 1665, issued early in March, 1942, which provided for the setting up of the British Columbia Security Commission to supervise the evacuation of all persons of Japanese race from the one hundred mile Pacific Coast defence zone.

Under the order, evacuees were required to register "as a protective measure only" all property, both real and personal, other than cash and bank deposits.

Order-in-council P. C. 469, was issued on January 19, 1943, purported to empower the Custodian to sell this property at his discretion, without reference to the wishes of the owners. This sale has been proceeding over

(See "PROPERTY" P. 8)

Write in English To Avoid Delay, Censorship Delay

KASLO, B.C.—Use of the English language in letters as the best means of alleviating delay in delivery of mail was urged in a statement given early this week by George Collins, Commissioner of Japanese Placement.

Mr. Collins said that on various inspection trips he had met the constant complaint from Japanese committees that there was an undue delay in the delivery of mail written in the Japanese language.

This, he said, is caused by censorship, and in wartime regulations governing censorship are of necessity quite severe. Even the insertion of a phrase or sentence in the Japanese language makes it necessary for letters to be sent for examination by the Censors of the Pacific Coast.

Mail written in Eastern Canada for delivery in the same area is therefore held up considerably by this procedure.

The delay would be alleviated, Mr. Collins said, if people would write their letters in the English language in preference to Japanese. Letters should also be marked that they are written in English.

SUN STATEMENT UNTRUE; NO FUND FOR REHABILITATION

OTTAWA, Ont. — Refuting the statement made by the Vancouver Sun last Friday that B.C.S.C. regulations provided for a rehabilitation fund for Japanese up to $1000 cash credit, a Labor Department spokesman said last Saturday that no such fund had been established for the Japanese but that specific amounts of their assets were being held back according to a CP report.

Employable Japanese are required to live on their own assets down to $260 for adults and $50 for children in the policy followed by the administration. No maintenance allowance is given to people in this category.

These amounts are the same as the amounts which Japanese repatriated to Japan are allowed to take with them. There is no such thing as a rehabilitation fund.

"It should not be forgotten that the great bulk of these people were evacuated for reasons of military necessity and not on any grounds of disloyalty and they are removed from their civilian occupations and means of livelihood," said the spokesman.

The Labour Department said that assets of the Japanese were in effect held in trust by the custodian of enemy property.

Fair Prices in Sale Claims Custodian

VANCOUVER — In a preliminary sales report released by Glenn W. McPherson, executive assistant, department of state, it was disclosed that nearly $1,000,000 has been realized in the compulsory sale of Japanese real property.

Approximately half of the 464 parcels of property ordered sold have already been disposed of. This portion, said Mr. McPherson, represented the most valuable properties and brought over $600,000 to the Japanese owners according to The Vancouver Daily Province report.

The properties in the Powell Street district of "Little Tokyo", containing poorer estates are mostly still in Japanese hands held by the Enemy Property Custodian.

Japanese property outside of Vancouver and in the Fraser Valley amounting to approximately 400 parcels have now been listed for sale.

This includes a number of farm properties, although a large portion of these farms were sold sometime ago to the Soldier Settlement Board.

Seventy auctions selling household furniture, appliances and other personal belongings have already been held in Vancouver and in the Fraser Valley, bringing in an average sale of $1000 per auction. Ten to fifteen auctions a month are being held in the Valley to sell the still remaining parcels.

Virtually all the business operations, trucks, autos, and fishing boats of the Japanese have already been sold, which when the forced sale is completed would strip many Japanese of all their property and chattels.

GOOD PRICES

It is thought by the committee in charge of the sales that although the holdings were sold over the owners' heads they received good prices said the Province.

All sales had to have approval of

(See "SALE" P. 8)

C. C. F. Panel Discussion:

Dispersal, Not Deportation, Is Urged

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Repatriation would not be the solution of the Japanese problem of Canada—according to the views expressed by four C.C.F. members at a panel discussion held under the auspices of the Vancouver East C.C.F. District Council last week.

The general opinion of the approximately 100 people expressed was that repatriation would tend to create confusion and discord at a time when people were not prepared to deal with a mass concentration of Japanese in the Lower Mainland prior to the deportation, it was reported in The Vancouver Province.

It was declared by Grant McNeil, M.L.A. that the advocates of repatriation know that such a thing is impossible for many years and that it is just a "political trick". He said that the Dominion must accept the responsibility.

The solution could be found he said, in the C.C.F. suggestion for resettling the Japanese across Canada, providing them with economic opportunity, educating them on a proper basis and having their assets dealt in such a way as to provide economic opportunities in other provinces.

Dr. Norman Black, opening the discussion, said the Japanese came to the west coast primarily because they had been driven from their own lands [illegible] by hunger. Secondly, because the big corporations found they needed them in their business.

Speakers contended the fishing industry had not been controlled by the Japanese, but by "white monopolistic interests," that they did not offer unfair competition to organized labor and many of their so-called faults had been forced upon them by white, such as segregation, living standards, family working units, etc.

Dr. Black and Mr. McNeil feared that repatriation, if ever undertaken, would create a world problem, even a racial war.

The latter, looking to postwar eras saw the United States and Japan as dominant powers on the Pacific "and neither of these two great countries will tolerate Canada taking action that might create a refugee problem."

Dr. Black said "We are Pacific people. Our future lies to the west. It seems to me it would be bad business to go about [illegible] British Columbia by [illegible] our [illegible]," according to a Vancouver Province report.

Crumbling "Little Tokyo" On Last Legs

VANCOUVER.—The last relics of the former "Little Tokyo" on Powell Street began to disappear as the compulsory sales of the merchandise in T. Maikawa, one of the largest Japanese owned dry goods store, got underway on Monday.

Household furniture and radios belonging to former Vancouver Japanese residents have been sold since the release of instructions by the Secretary of State for the sale of all chattels owned by evacuees.

Farm and dairy equipment, household goods, and [illegible] are being auctioned off at [illegible] [illegible] at the [illegible].

Test Government Authority:

Court to Hear "Habeas Corpus" Issue

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Supreme Court formally granted on May 8 a Ninth Federal Circuit court request that it consider the appeal of Mitsuye Endo, an American woman of Japanese descent, which tests the authority of the government to detain her in a war relocation centre.

Miss Endo appealed to the circuit court from a California district Court decision which denied her petition for a writ of habeas corpus and for a hearing on her claimed right to release from further restraint by the WRA according to a report by the Pacific Citizen.

Formerly a resident of Sacramento where she was employed by the state government, Miss Endo was confined to the Tule Lake relocation centre before that centre was changed to a segregation camp. Following segregation proceedings, she was transferred to the Central Utah (Topaz) relocation centre where she is now residing.

The circuit court requested the U. S. high tribunal for "instructions for a proper decision" in her case, reports the Citizen.

In agreeing to this request, the Supreme Court also announced that it would hear argument in the case [illegible] [illegible] an appeal by Fred Toyosaburo Korematsu, questioning the validity of the military evacuation order as affecting American citizens.

The arguments will be scheduled by the next court term beginning in October.

300 Others Interned Besides Japanese

OTTAWA. — Figures given in the House of Commons by Justice Minister L. S. St. Laurent show that in addition to the 420 persons of Japanese origin interned, there are also 300 persons of other racial origins held.

These include 141 German aliens; 120 British subjects of German origin; 6 persons of Italian origin; and 32 others, held principally because of their connections with the Unity National party. Austrians and Hungarians are grouped with the Germans.

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P. O. Drawer A Kaslo, B. C.

An Independent Weekly Organ Published as a Medium of Expression Among the People of Japanese Origin in Canada.

Tom Shoyama Editor & Publisher
Takaichi Umezuki Japanese Section Editor

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Stress To Unity?

The recent Parliament Hill focus on the Japanese question has provoked editorial comment from two leading Montreal dailies. One of these, from the Star, despite its thousands of words, may be dismissed with only the unhappy comment that it repeats in parrot-like fashion the familiar race-baiting terms of west coast politicos and the Vancouver Sun. It is, in short, the sort of thing we might well expect from the newspaper know as one of the most reactionary in the entire Dominion.

The Montreal Gazette, on the other hand, is much briefer. It does manage to offer the constructive thought that "the problem is not regional" and urges that if "national unity" is threatened by the stress of the question felt in British Columbia, then the country needs to think and act as a whole on the matter. But it does not outline what that thinking and action ought to be.

And yet the Gazette is in a very favorable position to know. A "liberal" journal in racially cosmopolitan Montreal ought to be well aware of the many factors—economic, social and emotional—that influence racial relations. But its daily record of Montreal's activities ought also to reveal the fundamental sameness of human nature, whether it be clothed in an English, French, Japanese or Chinese exterior. That understanding will surely provide the Gazette with the most desirable guidance "in matters of this kind."

When west coast politicos or the Montreal Star advocate racial persecution and postwar deportation, they threaten the complete trampling of the rights of every minority group in the country, they assail every tenet of Canadian democracy, and they seek to rob Canadian citizenship of everything which gives its value. The Gazette surely will not urge that Eastern Canada accede to demands of that nature to overcome any stress to Canadian unity. For upon what, indeed, is the essential unity of our far-flung and broad country country based, other than upon these self-same principles!

The Might Have Been

An American contemporary reports an item in its current issue which provokes some interesting speculation into the realm of the "might-have-been." Fifty Japanese women and children, some of them wives and families of United States soldiers serving overseas, have arrived unescorted in San Francisco from various parts of the country, and are now awaiting transportation back to former homes in Hawaii. Some were attending school in the United States when the Pacific war began; others were members of small evacuee groups moved from the islands to relieve the pressure of accomodation arising from the tremendous influx of military personnel to that base.

In the midst of the continuing clamour in Ottawa's House of Commons as to the "perplexing problem" of the present and post-war disposition of evacuees uprooted from former Pacific Coast homes, the contrast with Hawaii is striking. For Hawaii has not encountered any problem at all. From the outset, the Japanese were allowed to remain in their homes, carry on with their daily productive work, and serve the heavy wartime labour needs of the Islands. And this, despite the fact that one-third of the territory's population is of Japanese ancestry, and that the Islands themselves are perhaps the most important military installation the United States possesses in the Pacific.

Far from posing any present or future problem, Hawaii's Japanese Americans, who have been justly treated as Americans, have proved themselves an invaluable asset to the cause of the United Nations. They have given the entire world the proof positive that democratic treatment can and will assure unswerving loyalty and devotion. For it is on the record of the U. S. War Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation that no sabotage was committed in Hawaii. Japanese American citizens have boosted war loans and blood banks to the limit. And it is Hawaii's Japanese American battalion serving in Italy—at Salerno, at Cassino and Anzio—that has won almost a thousand decorations for gallantry in action.

Historians of the future will record the contrast in policies which prevailed with respect to Hawaii and the Pacific mainland. If they are unprejudiced, let us hope they will also be gentle.

Causing No Trouble

Under federal order-in-council the Minister of Labor, his deputy who is also National Selective Service Director, and the Commissioner of Japanese Placement are charged with the supervision and care of persons of Japanese ancestry in Canada. They speak, therefore, with an official responsibility in startling contrast to a great many other people in the country.

Mr. Mitchell made a very reasonable point in the House of Commons discussions recently when he told members that his department did not consider the Japanese in Canada a serious problem. Almost half, he said, were now back on a complete self-supporting basis and with very few exceptions, no trouble had been met in the administration of complicated and radical wartime policy.

A similar story, derived from even more intimate contact, is related by the placement officer for Southern Ontario. He relates that in a recent survey it was found that 210 young men placed in one city alone over the past two years were still working steadily and industriously at the same jobs to which they were first introduced. Employers, he noted, were completely satisfied. So smooth, in fact, had things been going in this direction that he had completely overlooked this fact, his attention being occupied by frequent labor turnovers of other evacuees.

It all goes to suggest that if you leave people alone, without hedging them about with unnecessary restriction and bigoted criticism, they will prove very capable of being decent, industrious, law-abiding citizens.

Cost Per Capita

The Federal Government will provide this year some $2,750,000 to finance its wartime policy for about 23,000 people of Japanese origin in Canada — approximately $120 per capita. Congress at Washington has recently approved a War Relocation Authority appropriation of $40,000,000 to finance American policy in a similar direction. On a per capita basis this works out to about $330.

The comparison in figures speaks for itself.

There should be no second-grade citizens within a democracy. In that connection I had occasion to say in April, 1941, and deem it relevant to quote here that: "I know of no principle which justifies the proposition that any group of people, of any province or of any industry, are mere stepchildren of the Canadian social order and expected to be satisfied with a lower standard of living than that generally approved by contemporary social and economic standards."

—J. L. Cohen, in the minority report of the National War Labor Board.

Nisei Note on Centennial for the 'Y'

When on June 6, next Saturday, the Young Men's Christian Association throughout most of the world marks its one hundredth anniversary, a great many Nisei throughout Canada will be among the first to offer their birthday greetings.

They will do so in full apreciation of what the "Y" has meant to them in very personal terms. For the familiar triangle design in red, white and blue has been a welcome sign to many a forlorn Nisei, adrift and friendless in the post-evacuation world.

In the old days, the "Y" did not mean a great deal to us. Except for a small handful of former Vancouverites (remember the swimming pool, Bill, and the Soc-Ed Classes that even taught a golf swing, YPsters) the organization famous for its friendliness was an unknown religious organization, quite ignored by Little Tokyo.

APPRECIATE THE YMCA

Personally, we came to know a little of its friendliness just about six years ago on our first trip eastward. We found it attractive chiefly because of its low room rates. But we came to appreciate too the genuine friendliness of its officials and residents, as much as the refreshing balm of its hot and cold shower baths, in Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal and New York. We noted then that instead of meeting with any discrimination (and anti-feeling was rising then), we usually met people who were very interested in the fact that we were Japanese. In fact in Montreal we met a clerk who spoke Japanese; in New York's Sloan House, a man who was interested in learning the language.

Since the great trek eastward, however, a great many more Nisei have come to know and depend upon the "Y". Early in the evacuation, in Toronto and Montreal it opened its doors, even to the point of giving employment and enrolling college students, when almost every other university in the country had slammed them tight.

And as increasing numbers gathered in the cities, it offered its social and recreational facilities to meet what had become the greatest need our lonely young men felt. Its younger sister organization, the Young Women's Christian Association, has been just as active—if not more so—in lending a helping hand to Niseiettes wandering far from former homes. And reports of social functions that come into the New Canadian pages rarely fail to mention that the gathering place for young men and young women was the "Y".

Thus far this work has been most notable in the east, where groups of Nisei have been active in taking advantage of the facilities offered. Hamilton's Sophy-Ed Club is an outstanding example—but we recall on a tour last year, moments spent in the Y's in Montreal, London, Toronto and Ottawa with Nisei groups.

NISEIS ACTIVE

Recently the General Secretary of the National Council in Canada said that Associations in the west follow the same principle of no discrimination because of race. Individual Nisei, it was found in a survey, have lived in domitories and participated in programs. He gave the assurance that a warm welcome awaits them in any of the 79 "Y's" in Canada.

The anniversary observances will centre in Montreal, where the first institution in North America was established in 1851. Tribute will be paid to the spirit of George Williams, a 23-year old draper's clerk of London, England, who with eleven comrades founded the movement, with the central thought that life could be lived on a basis of Christ's teachings of brotherhood. Many grateful Nisei evacuees will join in that tribute.

Letters to the Editor

Editor, The New Canadian:

It has been very worth while reading The New Canadian and it has given us and several of our friends much information. But most of all, it has shown the great effort being made by the far-seeing Niseis and such men as the Rev. Shimizu, to break down the racial compactness of the Canadian Japanese. The paper has such a magnificent spirit between the lines." We take our hats off to the courage with which so many of the Canadian Japanese are meeting this terrible ordeal which they have had to go through.

Again, many thanks for just being creative, and striving onwards and upwards.

Mrs. H. Graham Brown
Walkers Landing, B. C.

Editor, The New Canadian:

Recently in a write up of a session in Parliament in The Montreal Star, there appeared an editorial urging the people to realize the danger of the "unassimilable" Japanese of presenting another "problem" and advocated deportation "lock, stock and barrel". This is all the more reason why I wish to "Combat Racial Discrimination."

These good pamphlets—and I stress the "good"—that I have been talking of, need publicity. The white people use the power of the press, the magazines, speakers, the platforms, door to door canvassing for publicity. They do everything within their power to make themselves heard.

I am more than a little disappointed at the response to the "Combat Racial Discrimination" campaign. Only three people have sent in their dimes. If these pamphlets could be sent to all the newspapers, to Canadian Women's Clubs, Church organizations, to schools, to stand on the magazine stands of every store, then they would attract the required attention. But no one seems to be interested or otherwise. I'm certain that they'll take the time to send in their dime.

K. Oyama
10816 Berri
Montreal P. Q.

The Ordinary Man

(PULL-TOGETHER-CANADA)

Who are the men of the hour? Statesmen? Generals? World-famous figures? They are the ones whose names will go down in history. But alongside them are the ordinary men and women in the Armed Forces and on the home front. The future will depend on them.

For several weeks at Philadelphia, representatives of the ordinary worker in many countries have been meeting representatives of management and government to discuss all phases of the war and post-war reconstruction. They are delegates to the International Labor Office Convention.

Underlying the problems they have discussed is one all-important question. Where shall we find the spirit that will make the solutions lasting?

That spirit comes when everyone from the way he wants the world to be run.

It is here that the ordinary worker has his special opportunity. He can give the lead. He is not merely the hands and muscles of the nation. He can inspire its mind and spirit. He has responded to the call "Give us tools and we will finish the job." He can also build the moral armament we need—clean living, teamwork, honesty, faith in God. These are mighty weapons. They brought our fathers through in the past. If we all produce them on a big enough scale, they will make our victory secure And glorious.

"We the re-makers of the world" —is not that the thinking and the willing of the ordinary man? He can become an expert at building, in himself first and then in his community, the character which is the very stuff of the new world.

The ordinary man is the man of the hour.

カズロー・レター

梅月高市

＝ある支那人青年の話＝

左の一文はパシフイツク・シチズン紙上のビル細川氏の随筆であります。カナダに居る日本人にも興味あり参考になるところがあると思はれるので抄して見ました。

× ＝ ×

これはシンガポール生れの一支那人青年に就ての話である。シンガポールに於て私が彼を初めて知つた時の彼の名前はチャーリー・シーといふのであつた。今や彼は支那人のナイトクラブ餘興團の一員として米國を廻つてゐるのだが名前はリー・サンと改めてゐる。シーといふ名前では音が短いしビズネスにもよくないといふので妻がかへてくれたのだと彼は言つてゐる。之は何も細君に彼が支配されてゐるといふ譯ではなく、其の歴譲を喜んで受けたといふところに此の支那人青年の特質がある。

チャーリー・シー君はシンガポールにおける若い有力者の一人であつた。三十歳つかで世界一周旅行をなし、同市の三大遊園地の一つの支配人であり、一二の仕形新聞や數ケ所のゴム栽培園の株主でもあつた。彼は富裕で放肆な生活をすることが出來たのであるが、彼は常に進歩的なそして困難な仕事をやつてのけた。

パール・ハーバーの敗戦前にチャーリー・シーはアメリカ行の旅行許可證を得て二千弗に及ぶ荷物を纏めシヤトを經由して米國へ向つた。パリで映畫を撮影してゐる時に戦争が起つた。

シンガポールが陥落した時には彼は南阿のケープタウンに居た。七艘の船が一しよにジャリを出たのであるがシーの乗つてゐた分だけが目的地に到着した。

一ケ月後に彼は紐育に上陸したが、事實上彼は無一文であつた。彼はカリホルニア生れの職業的ダンサーである支那人娘と結婚した。ところで米國にある支那人に開けてゐる職業といつては僅に二つ――手洗ひの洗濯屋かウエーターか――しかないことを見出したのである。

しかし彼はそれを見向かずダンスを續つた。細君の歓喜よろしきを得て六週間後に彼は舞臺に立つ事になつた。夫婦してダンスすれば週給五十弗を得られるやうになつた。六ケ月後に彼らはハリーウツドでダンスして十倍の給料を得た。そして今や此の夫婦は他の支那人娘をも加へてナイトクラブ餘興團を組織して米國内を巡業し好い收入を上げてゐるのである。

リー・サン君の人生哲學といふものが支那の經驗にもまして興味あるものである。

「私は其の日其の日、自分のすることから幸福といふものを得ることにつとめつゝ生活して行くといふやうにしてゐるのだ」と彼は言ふのである。

「戦争はイツ終るだらう？ 一年後か？ 四年後か？ それとも六年先の事だか？

「シンガポールが何うなるか、又は自分の財産が其の時どうなるか誰が知るものでもない。財産は再び自分の手に戻つてくるかも知れぬが或は然うでないかも知れぬ。自分の財産が何うなるかゞ判るまで座して待つてゐては自分には出來ないし、そこで自分として自分の事態に處して、ベストを盡すより他ないのである。その他に全く道はないのだ」

此の支那人青年チャーリー君の立場は多くの點で日系二世移動者を通じるところがある。チャーリーは或種の有利點を持つて生れた才能と經驗とを持つてゐる。二世は多くの有利さを持つてゐる。即ちアメリカの市民權と彼らの生國に對するヨリ大きな知識とアメリカの教育とを持つてゐるのである。

チャーリー君の境遇に處して行く才能は、未だ轉住所を出所するだけの勇氣を示してゐない多くの二世にとつての良き手本でなければならぬ。チャーリー君は既に新しい職業をめざらしてゐるのである。彼は夏に新るチャン・グリシンとデザインと米人に関る事を目論んでゐる。

チャーリー君は二世の事情について知つて居る。米國の人種的排斥論者の言行に對しては之を氣遣つて見てをり、東洋系人として白人優越の觀念には大きな疑念を投げかけてゐる。

「日系米人を攻撃してゐる政治家達は、日本が攻略してゐるところを暴露する上において聯合國の側に統を増すばかりでしかないのだ」

「彼らはプレートや其他に於ける日本の宣傳者に對して、聯合國に對する戦ひの上で最も強力な援護を供給してゐるのである。

一億部アジアの十人達は――とラヴピンにおけるのを除いては――ヨーロッパ人から公正なる取扱を受けたことはないのである。彼らに白人に對する恐いこそ持つたら何でも信ずるといふ傾向にあるアジアの民衆であり得るアジア人種であるといふその爲に、最大のデモクラシー國であるべき米國の本國に於て東洋人々から尊敬的取扱ひを受けてゐるといふ事を聯く彼らは聯合國の約束する人權的平等と自由といふ事と照らして信ずる事が出來ようか！」

日本の宣傳しておる事態に就する攻撃が開始される事態、此の問題は益大きなものとなつてくるであらう。アメリカの人種的偏見の主張は、彼らが我國の攻撃的政策に對して行ふ攻撃は、その電報に次ぐの日本の仕事を一層危險なものにし、兩親の度を加へてゐる事になるのである。

『夏季終了までには閉める』

サンドンの日本人今や六百五十名

（晩香坡發）サンドンの日本人居住地は閉鎖するであらうとコリンス轉住局長は發表した。既に其段取は始められてをり夏季の終るまでには完了するであらうといふがサンドンの日本人數は昨年の轉出期に上つて今や六百五十名の最小居住地となつたのである。現在残つてゐる者は漸次他の居住地に移しセキユリテコミッションが借りてゐるホテル其他の建物は持主に返還しサンドンは元の状態にかへるのであるけれども自活してサンドンに留まりたい向きには之を許すといふ趣旨を極めもしてあるとコリンス氏は語つて居る。動員參議會の發しられた際ビーシー州内に居た日本人は二萬三千人に上つたが其後の轉住で今や一萬六千人に減少したとり昨年中に州外に轉出した者は一千人以上に上る。

コミッション役人の給料

先週のオタワ議會に報告されたビーシーセキユリテーコミッションの役人其他事務員合計百二名の中主なるものゝ年俸は次の如くである

	弗
▲晩香坡事務所	
醫務監督アーサー	三六〇〇
ミセス・ブース	二一〇〇
事務所主任ブラウン	二五二〇
局長コリンス	五八〇〇
副主任デブリゼー	三六〇〇
主任イーストウード	四二〇〇
購買主任ブイツシャー	二四〇〇
本原州監督リスター	三六〇〇
會計主任ジモンス	三〇〇〇
▲グリンウツド	
監督マクダヴイツシ	三〇〇〇
副 ブウドリル	一九二〇
醫師バーネット	三六〇〇
看護婦レンデル	一五六〇
▲カズロー	
監督モリソン	三六〇〇
副 クラグソン	一九二〇
救濟主任ヒウジョンス	一五〇〇
▲レモンクリーキ	
副監督ロバート	一九二〇
救濟主任ガツトリツチ	一五〇〇
▲ニューデンヴアー	
監督ゴーヒード	二〇〇〇
醫師ランシス	四八〇〇
看護婦主任ボイド	一九二〇
看護婦マーチン	一五六〇
同 モーグンソン	一五六〇
同 レイノルド	一五六〇
▲ブリツヂ・リヴアー	
監督ブライ	二五六二
▲サンドン	
監督アダムス	三〇〇〇
救濟主任ボーン	一五〇〇
▲スローカン	
監督スキナー	三六〇〇
救濟主任タツカー	一五〇〇
看護婦主任ロバートソン	一九〇〇
看護婦モリソン	一五六〇
醫師オーモンド	四八〇〇
▲タシメ	
監督ハートレー	三六〇〇
副 オルフオード	一九二〇
同 カメロン	一九二〇
賣店主任アトキンソン	一九〇〇
書記チャプマン	一六二〇
同 テーラー	一三八〇
倉庫係サンダース	一六二〇
救濟主任ヤング	一五〇〇
看護婦長リード	一九二〇
看護婦主任フエタリー	一九二〇
看護婦リブセー	一五六〇
醫師マクニール	四八〇〇
▲レオブリツヂ	
監督ラツセル	三〇〇〇
アーチボルド	一九二〇
▲ウイニペツグ	
監督アーンスト	三〇〇〇
▲フオートウイリアム	
就職斡旋係ホロネン	一八〇〇
▲トロント	
就職斡旋係ツルーマン	三五〇〇
副 スネイド	二四〇〇
▲モントリオール	
就職斡旋係ラコステ	二四〇〇
副 オコンネル	一八〇〇
速記者田村ミツ	一〇八〇

捕虜の農業勞働者 今年は更に殖ゑる

（オタワ發）ドイツ兵捕虜を農業勞働に使用する數は本年は昨年に比して遥に多數になるとマクナマラ勞働次官は發表してゐる。彼らは特にアルバータやオンタリオのシユガービーツ畑に使用されるのであるがオンタリオには三百餘名のドイツ兵捕虜を收容する新しいキャンプが設置され、之ら總てはビーツ畑に働かせるのである。

佐藤傳氏夫妻のインテリア視察

アルバータ州ラコム（キャルガリーの北百二十哩、エドモントンの南八十哩の所）に移動してゐる佐藤傳氏夫妻はスローカン・ヴアレー一帯の日本人居住地を視察して去る水曜日にカズローに到着、同夜は友會主催の集會でラコムにある宗教學校カナデアン・ジユニア・カレツヂにつき非常に興味ある話をされた。夫妻は金曜日朝出發、グリンウツドを經てタシメに赴き帰途には南部アルバータ州の日本人移住地をも訪問する筈である。

御禮

去る五月三日愚息俊行と服部咲子と結婚の節は多數ご參列被下尚其上多大の御祝儀を頂き誠に有難く厚く御禮申上候今後何卒よろしくご指導下され度く紙上を以て御禮旁々ご依頼申上候 敬具

ピクチユアビユート 森山登記

御禮

過般父橋本權之助儀病氣靜養の爲晩市へ向け出立に際しましてご丁寧にお見舞に預り其上ご多忙中にも不拘態々お見送り下され御芳情誠に有難く存じます。尚又手術後の經過頗る良好で目下グリンウツドの自宅で靜養致して居ります事を遠近の皆様にお知らせ申上げると同時に病中色々とご配慮下されました方々に對し略儀ながら紙上を借りて厚く御禮申上げます。

各位

在グリンウツド 濱口タツ子

結婚紹介所

▲姓名▲年齢▲學歷▲宗教▲職業への希望▲等を記し希望者は本人又は保護者より左記へ申込下さい▲結婚成立までは責任を以て秘密を嚴守いたします

[illegible] To Miss T. [illegible]

[illegible] Toronto [illegible]

御禮

妻こと、病氣入院中には御見舞を忝ふし誠に有り難く厚く御禮申上ます。お蔭を以て全快致し去る十五日退院致しました。尚ボ...ドより遠道に娘民子も四月十八日サンドン在留中の皆様に一方ならぬお世話になりました。茲に紙上を以て厚く御禮申上ます

五月貳拾日 ニューデンバー 中村源三郎

御知各位

死亡通知

長男アーバート儀五月十八日午前十二時半死亡、同夜葬儀を五月拾九日アルバータ州レニアに於て執行致し候

父 大濱[illegible]

母 [illegible]

長女 [illegible]

『非立憲的で政府の越權』
財産の(強)制的賣却問題の審理來週開始
「保護の爲にのみ」登錄させた財産の競賣に對する抗議

（オタワ發）移動日本人所有財產強制賣却處分問題に關するエキスチェカー・コートの裁判は愈廿九日の月曜日開廷されるが財產撤に關する廣義の法律上のことが論議されることゝ見られてゐる。右に關しては政府の財產賣却處分權を確すべく「ペチション・オブ・ライト」が日本人ナショナル（田中武二郎名義）、歸化人（中島藤吉名義）、カナダ生れ市民（若林榮次名義）の三通り提出されてをり、此の訴訟は六百五十名以上の財產を有する日本人財產所有者に

せた日系人を監督すべきビーシーセキュリティーコミッションを設置した一九四二年三月の閣令第一六六五號の中に於て要求された事であり、其規定では移動者は「保護のためにのみ」あらゆる財產をカストヂアンに登錄すべき事を要求されたものであり、其の登錄した財產を政府が賣却處分するつもりだと發表して以來一年以上もたつてから問題は審理される事になつたのである。而して一九四三年一月十九日の閣令第四六九號はカストヂアンに對して、持主の意志に關係なく此の財產を處分する權能を附與し財產賣却處分は既に一年以上に亘つて進行してをり土地などは入札による競賣に附し家財等はオークション・セールの方法で片付けつゝある。此うち最大の取引は昨年六月にカストヂアンから七百六十九口の農地を歸還兵士地法管理者へ讓渡した分である。尙右の「ペチション・オブ・ライト」はカストヂアンは單に財產の管理をするだけの權能しか與へられてゐるものでなく、法律上では之らの財產は戰後に持主に返すべきである

といふ點を主張してをり、カストヂアンに對して持主の意志に反して財產を處分する權能を與へた數次の閣令は無效にして非立憲的且つ政府の越權であると指摘してゐるのである。

晩香坡だけで
百萬弗にのぼる財産
半分は處理濟み

（晩香坡發）日本人所有財產の賣却處分が完了した場合晩香坡市內に於ける賣上總額は百萬弗近いものになるであらうとオタワ政府國務省のマクファーソン氏は語つてゐる。晩市內で賣却處分される事になつてゐる四百六十四件の財產中約半數だけは既に處理されてをり今まで賣られた分は最も値打のあるもので其の額六十萬弗に上りまだカストヂアンの手に管理されてゐて賣却しなければならぬ「日本人街」地域の中には借家なのが多いと同氏は說明して居る。フレザーヴァレー方面の日本人農地の大部分は數ケ月前に兵士定住局に讓渡されたが、晩市外及フレザーヴァレー地方では尙約四百件殘つてをり、一方家財道具類の賣却については既に晩市內とヴァレーで七十回に亘るオークション・セールが行はれ一回一千弗前後の賣上げがあつたが、今後競賣處分しなければならぬ分が相當殘つて居るので土地の賣却と共に續行される筈だと云ふ。尙マクファーソン氏は「或人は日本人財產を買つた者の中には安い値で引取つて得をしてゐる者があると思ふかも知れないが然うでもない。公正なる値段で賣るといふのは我々の目的であつて晩市內に於ける賣却は一々スミス判事を委員長とする特別委員會の承認を經てゐるのである」と說明して居る。

競賣は續く
家財類ともに

（晩香坡發）既に一千百件に上る日本人の財產を賣却處分したと發表してゐたカストヂアンでは、それに引續いて晩市內及びヴァーメランド地方に居住して居た日本人所有の家財類の競賣をする事を發表して居る。パウエル街三六九の興業商店の品物の競賣やラングレープレーリー、サレー等に於ける家財競賣も進められてゐる。

數によつて支持されてをり此の中三分の二以上は歸化又は出生によるカナダ市民である。而してエキスチェカー・コートは三日間乃至數日間に亘つて審理され、財產所有者側の代表辯護士と政府司法省側の雙方からの辯論が行はれるであらうが、辯論の基礎について決定が困難であると特に日本人をオタワまで呼ぶといふやうな事はないであらう。尙、日本人財產のカストヂアンへの移讓は法律上財產の所有權から移讓ま

追放など事實上で不可能
人種戰を生む恐れさへあり危險

（晩香坡發）晩香坡イースト區のシーシーエフ地方委員會主催で先週カナダに於ける日本人問題が論究せられたが、送還などゝいふ如きはカナダに於ける日本人問題を解決するものでなく、夫れは不正義であり、今のところ不可能であるばかりでなく亂暴を生むものでしかないといふ意見が發表せられたが、マクニール代議士は此の送還せよといふ叫びは政治的トリックであつて夫れを主張してゐる人々自身もそれが長い間可能ではないと云ふ事を知つてゐるのである。それはビーシーで出來る事ではなく國政府が責任を持たねばならぬ事であると言ひ、解決の道はシーシーエフが提議してゐる日本人をカナダ中に所定住させ彼らに經濟的機會を與へ、當り前の基礎に於て教育し彼らの財產は他の州に於て經濟的機會が得られるといふやうな方を處理するといふ方策の中に見出されるものであると主張した。他の辯士はブラック博士、ターナー代議士、ウエブスター氏であつたが、ブラック博士とマクニール代議士は次の點を強調した。若も送還などいふが如き事が行はれたら、それは世界的な問題人種的戰爭をさへ生む恐れがあるものである。戰後の事を考へて、米國と日本を太平洋に於ける支配的勢力として見る時此の兩國ともカナダが斯の如き重大問題を起すかも知れないやうな事をするのを默認するわけがない。我々は太平洋人である。我々の將來は西に廣がつてゐるのであるが、我々が其の西の方に仇敵をこしらへてビーシー州將來の通商を無効にするが如きは賢いやり方とは思へない。

日系人を援助する
ワイエムシーエー

來る六月三日の土曜日はワイエムシーエー（基督教青年會）が誕生して百年に當るのでカナダ各地に散在する多くの日系二世も之に對してお祝の意を表明する機會が與へられる譯である。以前には此のワイエムシーエーは吾々にとつては餘り大した關係はもつてゐなかつたのであるが、移動以來、殊に東部への再轉住が開始されてからといふものは日本人は此の團體へ或は其の姉妹團體たるワイダブリューシーエー）からも出來るだけ温かい援助を受けてゐるかも知れない程であり、ハミルトンの二世團体を始めとしてモントリオル、ロンドン、トロント、オタワなどに於て、二世は此の團體を認めてよき機會をもつて協力してゐるのである。最近此の團體の全國書記長が兩國の人々に對して「人類の幸をもつて世界的事業となすべきであい」といふ主義にのつとつて行動すべきである事を述べた事をも特記すべき事であり、カナダに散在する七十九のワイエムシーエー團体は日系人に對して親切な愛の手をさしのべるものである事を保證してゐるのである。

再定住資金
出しては居ない

（オタワ發）先週の晩香坡サン紙は「ビーシーセキュリティーコミッションの規定では日本人の再定住に對して一千弗までの資金を出してやつてゐる」と報道してゐたが、オタワ政府勞働相の代辯者は之を否定して、日本人に對して斯る資金を出してをらず、唯日本人自身の財產を政府で管理してゐる分から特定の額を出してやつてゐるだけだと言明してゐる。卽ち獨働能力のある日本人は大人は二百六十弗、小供は五十弗までを限度として夫れ以上の財產を持つてゐる者は自分の金で生活しなければならぬといふ方策に準じて取扱つてをるのであり、此の金額は日本人に對して日本へ行く場合に所持を許す額と同じものであり、再定住資金など云ふ類するものはないのだと言明し特に次の點を指摘してゐる。日本人の大部分は軍事上の必要から移動させられたものであつて、不忠誠であるといふ理由からで無く、且つ彼らは職業を生計の道を斷たれて移動させられたものであることを忘れてはならぬのだ。

日系學童教育の責任問題
ビーシー政府に重ねて交渉の筈

（晩香坡發）先に日本人居住地の狀態を調査したローヤル・コミッションは移動地の日系學童の敎育は州政府に於て責任を持つべきものであると主張してゐたのであるが、右によりコリンス轉住局長はビーシー州政府に對して右の點につき重ねて要求することになるであらう。日系學童敎育の責任に就てはビーシー州政府は聯政府の命令により移動させられたのだから責任は負はぬとて之を拒否して來てゐるのである。

宗教科目採用反對

（トロント發）オンタリオ州では同州內の學校にたいして宗敎的な指示をする計畫をしてゐるのであるが之にたいしてトロント地方の英語と歷史敎師の協會では一ケ年間の延期を要請する決議を通過した。若も提議されてゐるやうな宗敎科目が學校に實施されると、宗敎的乃至は人種的偏見といふものは卻て增大するであらうとみてゐるのである。

英語で書け、
手紙の遲延を防ぐために

（カズロー發）郵便配達の遲延をふせぐためには出來るかぎり英語で手紙を書いたがよいとコリンス轉住局長はすゝめてゐる。同氏がカナダを視察する際日本人書翰から日本語で書いた手紙がおくれて困るといふ苦情をきかされるが、之は戰時規定で日本語が少しでも書いてあれば總て晩市の檢閱所に廻さなければならないからであり郵便事務がカナダの國內のものでも矢張り此の手續をとるのでとゞこほるのだとコリンス氏は說明してゐる。そこで出來るかぎり手紙は英語で書き、[illegible]「急務」で書いてある[illegible]と斷めておくと便利で手間をかけずに濟むのである。

（オタワ發）オタワ政府のローシー司法相から最近に發表された報告によると四百三十名の日系人がインターンされてゐる他に他の人種（主に獨逸人）三百名もある。

人事消息

■出生 ウイニペッグの濱田久藏氏夫人多津子さんは同月廿六日グレース病院にて女兒出產。アイリン、博子と命名

■結婚 グリンウッドの赤木豊治氏長女榮子孃とアルバータ州の山本重吉氏長男昌雄氏は大宮參吉酒井劉吉兩氏夫妻の媒酌にて五月十四日グリンウッドの會館會堂にてマッキア牧師司式で結婚、グランドフォークスへ新婚旅行した

■死亡 アルバータ州レスブリッヂの大橋南吉夫妻長男ロバート氏は五月十八日死去十九日葬儀を執行

ニューカナデアン　（發行所）ピーシー州カズロー
在加日本人の爲の獨立不羈の週刊紙
編輯兼發行者　生山國人
日本文編輯者　梅月高市
（購讀料一部十仙　一月四十仙　前金六ケ月二弗　一ケ年四弗）

（社說）ハワイの對日系人政策

正當に取扱へば自然に忠誠は現る

米國よりの報道によると、ハワイ居住者で米本土にゐる五十餘名の日系婦女子（其内の或者は出獄人の妻子）がハワイ歸還を許されて、審議なしで桑港に出で、ハワイ行の便船を待つてゐるといふことである。彼等のうち或者は太平洋戰爭勃發當時に米本土の學校に在學してゐた者であり、他の者はハワイに於て多數の軍人が入り込んで來た事から住居不足をつげた事態を緩和するため米本土に移動させられてゐた者である。

オタワ議會に於て、太平洋沿岸のホームから追立てられた移動者を現在乃至は戰後に何う處置するかといふ「當惑せる問題」がやかましく論議されてゐる時、此の日系米人のハワイ歸還が許されたといふ報道は、特別に注目を惹くものである。ハワイでは、もと〳〵何等の問題は起されなかつたのである。其所では最初から、日系人は彼等のホームに留まることを許され、從來通りに生産的業務に從事し、ハワイに於る戰時下の勞働力必要を充たしてきたのである。而もハワイの人口の三分の一は日系人であり、此ハワイ諸島それ自身は太平洋上に於る米國土の中でも最も重要なる軍事施設のある所であるのかも知れないにも拘らず右の如く處置されてきたのである。

現在乃至は將來に於て如何なる問題があるにもせよ、ハワイに於る日系人は、米國人として正當に取扱はれてきたのであるし、又日系人自身も聯合國のために有用なる人々であることを證示してきたのである。彼等は全世界に向つてデモクラチックな取扱ひをさへ與へれば人々は其の國に對して確乎たる忠誠を捧げるものである事をハツキリと證明したのである。ハワイに於て日系人の間から何等のサボタージュが現はれなかつたといふ事も、米國の軍當局と聯邦搜査局が證明してゐるのであり、日系米人は戰時公債應募や血液寄附等についても最大限度にまで盡してゐる。そしてイタリー戰線のサレルノ、カシノ、アンジオ等に出征してゐるハワイ出身の日系部隊では殆ど一千人近くが殊勳章を授與されてゐる。

將來の歷史家は、此ハワイに於ける日系人に對する政策と太平洋沿岸に於て行はれてゐるそれとを對比して記錄する事であらうが、若し彼等が偏見を持たざるものであるならば、必ずや公正なる批判を下すであらう事を當事者も悟らざるを得ないのである。

自由を與へれば自制する

オタワ政府の都合によつて、個政府の勞働相とセレクチヴ・サーヴイス當局の首腦を兼ねてゐる勞働次官と、日系人轉住局長とはカナダに於ける日系人の職業を世話をする責任を負はされてゐる。だからして、彼等の言は、國內の他の多くの人々が自から出放題な事を言ひちらすのとは違つて公式な責任ある言辭である。

ミツチエル勞働相は最近のオタワ議會に於て日本人問題が論議された際代議士等に對して、勞働省としてはカナダに於ける日系人の事は總く重大なる問題とは考へてゐないといふ非常に妥當な意見を述べた。即ち同氏は、移動日本人の殆ど半數は今や完全なる自活の道に復活してをり、極少數の例外を除いては、此こみ入つた戰時の政策遂行に對してトラブルを與へた者はないと言明したのである。

同じやうな言明は、モツと直接に日系人に接してゐる南部オンタリオの就職斡旋部によつてもなされたのである。即ち其の説明によれば、最近の調査によると南部オンタリオの一部市だけでも二百十名の日系青年が就職し過去二ケ年以上に亘つて何等の仕事に勤勉に從事してゐるのである。そして雇主側でも完全に滿足してゐると云ふ事である。事態が斯くも圓滑に運んでゐた爲めに他の方の仕事にとりまぎれてゐた此の當局者は、此の事實を全く見逃してゐた觀があつたと言つてゐるのである。

右の事實は、人々に對して不必要なる拘束や人種的差別をあびせずに自由にさせておくならば、彼等は良く自制し、勤勉にして法律をよく守る市民として適正に生活して行くものであると云ふ事を證するものである。

國家的統一强化のために

モントリオール市の三大新聞は、最近のオタワ議會に於ける日本人問題論議に關して論じてゐる。其の中の一つであるスター紙のは數千語を費やしてゐるにも拘らず、晩香坡サン紙の人種的偏見論と似たりよつたりの議論を繰返してゐるだけのものであり、それは要するに、カナダにおける最も反動的な新聞の一つであると見られてゐる同紙が必ずや言ふであらうと豫期されてゐたところのものでしかないのである。

それにひきかへて、モントリオール・ガゼツト紙のは、極めて簡單なる論說ではあつたけれども「問題は地方的なるものではない」といふ點を主張し、若しピーシー州選出の代議士等が言ふやうに日本人問題のために「國家的統一」が脅威されてゐるものであるならば、カナダとしては此の問題を全國的な問題として考慮し行動する必要ある事を强調したものであつた。併し乍ら同紙も、然らば、何ういふ風に問題を考へ且行動すべきであるかといふ點に關しては何も述べてゐなかつた。

多種多樣の人種を含んでゐるモントリオール市における「自由主義的」なる新聞としてのガゼツト紙は、人種的關係が經濟的、社會的乃至は人々の感情の上に及ぼす影響に就ては、其の要因を極めてよく知つてゐる筈であり、英國系、佛系、日系、支那系其他各人種の目の行狀や活動を見てゐる同紙こそは「此種の問題」に關しては最もよき指示をなし得る筈なのである。西部沿岸の政治家やモントリオール・スター紙などが人種的差別や戰後に於ける送還等のことを主張するのは、此國に於けるあらゆる少數民族の權利を踏みにぢるに等しい事であり、此事はカナダのデモクラシーのあらゆる分野を毒し、カナダの市民權と云ふものが持つ觀の一切の價値を奪はんとするものである。ガゼツト紙が、カナダの統一を害するが如き事に對して東部カナダの住民が貢獻すべきでないと主張するからには實際と表裏に基いて、カナダの統一を一層固くする爲には更に一歩を進めて人種的偏見論者やカナダのデモクラシーを阻害する點に對して堂々と戰ふべきであると思はれる。

數字が物語る未知の對日系人政策

二萬三千の日系カナダ人にたいする戰時政策の本年度のオタワ政府の豫算は約二百七十五萬弗であるが、之は一人當り百二十餘弗に當る。米國聯邦議會に於てはアメリカの轉住局の豫算として約三千萬弗を可決した。此方は一人當り約三百三十弗である。此の數字は夫れ自身の比較が未知のやり方を物語るものでもあると云へるのである。

領議會の論戰をめぐつて

日系人問題に對する各紙の論調

（カズロー・クートネアン紙）

最近のオタワ議會に於て吾々を論ぜられた加奈陀に於ける日系人を最後に何う處置するかといふ問題は、吾々から見れば、フレザーヴアレー及び晩香坡の、吾々よりは遙に問題を能く知つて居る筈の政治家達の政治的抗爭だつた如くに見ゆる。斯る問題は戰後にかける國際の平和條約によつて之をきめるまでは最後的な決定は行ひ得ないものである。

戰後に於て、若し吾々が其のコンモンウエルス國家としての名聲と健全性を保持し、又吾々が眞實を以て唱へてゐるところの加奈陀の市民權といふものを發展させるものであるならば、加奈陀に於る人種的少數者群の問題は、偏見なしに冷靜なる態度を以て全面的に檢討せられるであらう。而して又此の日系人を最後にどうするかといふ困難なる問題の處理は、其の母國が現在吾々の敵となつてゐるところの加奈陀に於る他の少數者群の問題と併行して考慮さるべきものであると吾々は考へるのである。若し加奈陀政府が今の場合に於て、右の問題に關する言明を行ふといふ事は非常に重大な事であつて、戰後に於て、アトランチツク・チャーターによる四大自由の原則に基いた新しい社會が實現した場合に於て、吾々のとつた事がバカ〳〵しいものに見ゆるかも知れない。

○

（モントリオル・ガゼツト紙）

最近のオタワ議會に於てピーシー州選出の代議士達によつて日系人問題が論議されたが、ピーシー州沿岸の日本人達は戰時の保全方策に從ひ移動させられたのであり太平洋沿岸の代議士達が知りたがつて居る事は戰後には之らの日本人をピーシー州に再び歸らすのであるか何うか、そして歸らすとすれば何故であるかと云ふことである。

此の問題に關しては加奈陀の他の部分も我れ關せず焉といふ態度でをる事は出來ない。それは吾々總てに係はる事である。然るに他の州の態度は既にピーシー州の代議士達を怒らせてゐる事が今回の議會に於る論議によつて判つたが東部の者が之に對して無關心でをるといふ事は國家の統一といふ上にも大に妨げとなるのである。斯うした問題に關して若も國家が一体となつて考慮し行動するならば國家的統一といふ事に關してもよい結果を齎し得るであらう。

○

（モントリオル・スター紙）先週のモントリオル・スター紙は、加奈陀から日系人を排除することを主張して「日本人は加奈陀の生活樣式に同化し得ず且安全に吸收し得ないものである。彼等の爲にはピーシー州のみならず他の州に於ても容れる餘地はない。だから全部を送還したがよい」と書いてゐた。

○

（ネルソン・ニウス紙）

ヴイクトリア・タイムス紙は、曾ては太平洋沿岸の問題であつた日本人の經濟的社會的問題は今や國家的の問題となつたのだと語つてゐる。之は基本的には事實であるけれども、クートネー地方にとつてはパールハーバー以前に於て沿岸の問題であつたものが此方面に持越されるといふ危險がある。

現在ピーシー州インテリアには約一萬五千の日本人が居住してをり所謂『散住』政策によつても東へ移住しない人々が戰時中當地方に留まつて居る事には大した反對はないのであるが、クートネー地方の人々にとつては戰後の事が心配になるのであつて、最初、クートネー地方に移動した日本人は、戰後には東へ移すといふ約束をオタワ政府が忘れて了つて問題がするすくクートネー地方のものになるといふ危險があるのである。

沿岸地方の五十萬の人々は二萬四千の日本人の社會的、經濟的問題を戰前に於て見出したものであるが、ウエスト・クートネー地方の人々は夫れに比して遙に少いのであり、それでゐて此の多數の日本人に居住されてゐては經濟的、政治的、其他の點で問題は數層倍も大きくなるのである。

日系人の苦境を政治的に利用する勿れ

オタワ議會の「日本人問題」論議に現はれた一た通りの意見

（シーシーエフ・ニユース紙への特信）——

（オタワ發）「ビーシー州沿岸の防衛地帯より日本人を移動させた費用」二百七十五萬弗の勞働省豫算討議に當つて、日本人を全部追放せよと主張してゐるビーシー州選出の代議士らは此の機會をつかんで又もや非デモクラチツクな意見をオタワ議會に於いて述べたとビーシー州のシーシーエフ機關紙「シーシーエフ・ニユース」は報じてゐる。即ちグリーン代議士はカナダに居る日本人の「忠誠」に關して疑ひ、リード代議士は四十年に亘つて「忠誠なるカナダ人は人種の如何に拘らず選擧權を與へ日本人問題はデモクラチツクな方法で解決すべきである」と主張してゐるシーシーエフを支離滅裂なる議論で攻撃した。ミツチエル勞働相は政府が戰後に日本人を如何にするかに就ての政策を發表することをせず、オタワ政府と他の州との間に日系人をビーシーに歸さない協約はしてゐないと述べ、リード氏が「日系カナダ人が日本人のために土地を購入してやつてゐる」と言つたことを否定して、マウンテッドポリス當局において調査の結果斯る證據は擧がらなかつたと言明した。ニール代議士も日系カナダ人の忠誠に就て疑問を提起したが夫れを裏書する證據は擧げ得なかつた。斯てビーシー選出の對日本人强硬論者らの激論があつた後シーシーエフのバートン代議士は、最近濠洲へ行つたマキニス代議士に代つて、カナダにおけるあらゆる人種群に對し寛容を以て當らなければならぬと縷々として説き

自分はカナダにやつて來た人々に對しては彼らがカナダの市民として信頼され有用なるものとなるべく努力する限り之れを歡迎することにつとめてゐるのだと述べ、日系カナダ人の苦境を政治的に利用せんとする者を戒め「此の問題は人々の感情をかき立てるための口實にするには重大すぎるものであると思ふ」と述べた

■

（ウイニペツグ・フリー・プレス紙への特信）

（オタワ發）曾て太平洋沿岸に於ける經濟的社會的問題となつてゐた日系カナダ人の問題は、今や國家的な論議となりはじめた。之はビーシー州の防禦地帯より日系人を移動させた事に關連するオタワ政府勞働省の費用二百七十五萬弗の豫算討議に際して現はれてきたのである。議會に報告された諸報告の中から二つの重要なる事實が明かとなつてきた。即ちオンタリオ州のインターンメント・キャンプに入つてゐる日本人の數は四百三十一名であり、彼らは、マウンテッドポリス當局の意見によれば信頼できないグループを代表するものであると云ふのである。其數は大きなものではないけれども、他の敵國系人のインターンされてゐる者の數に比ずれば其割合は寧ろ大きいかも知れない。經濟的恐怖と社會的嫌惡を基とする生來の憎惡の理由は根據がないものである。

もう一つの重要なる事實は、ビーシー州内においては、むしろいたましきばかりの激しい反感が勝手に叫ばれ夫れが他の州にまでもひろがつてゐるにも拘らず、カナダにおける日系人の半數以上は有用なる職業に就いて自活の道を選んでゐるといふことである。彼らはたとへ少數ではあつても、此の勞働力不足の際において重要なる人力供給の役割を果しつゝあるのである。オタワ議會における日本人問題に關する政治的激論は自由・進歩保守、勞働黨の代議士によつてなされた。晩香坡サウス選出の進歩保守黨グリーン代議士は日本人に關しては「シーシーエフを除いては」他のあらゆる黨の代議士によつて縷述されてゐるのだと言ひ、新西院選出の自由黨リード代議士は「ビーシー州においては日本人問題はシーシーエフの綱領であつた故ツーヴォース代議士が議會において、若しシーシーエフが政權をにぎつたら日系市民に選擧權を附與するであらうと言明して以來政治的問題となつた。シーシーエフは日本人を百パーセント支援し日本人はシーシーエフを百パーセントに支持しようとしてゐるのである」と主張し、コモツクス・アルバーニ選出の獨立ニール代議士は「アンガス・マキニス代議士はシーシーエフの代辯者であつて、彼は機會あるごとに東洋人の友だちのために辯じてゐる」と言ひ、晩香坡ノース選出の自由黨シンクレア代議士は「ビーシー州においてはシーシーエフの指導者を除く總ての人々は日本人を排除する事に同意してゐる」と述べた。斯て討論が激化し長引くにつれて遂に首相代理であるラルストン國防相は、政府の政策は今議會の終りにおいて發表されるであらうと言ひ「此の問題に關連する全面的政策は、今の場合において豫測し得られる限りにおいて今議會に於て聲明する事を約束出來ると思ふ」と言明したのである。此の言明によつて、ビーシー州選出代議士らの激論は、少くとも一時的にしづめられた形である。大体、少數民族の問題は、もつとも神經をなやまし、最もこみ入つた困難なる問題であつて、其の具体的解決策をたてるに當つては寛容と正義を土臺にして行はれなければならぬものであるが、オタワ議會は近き將來において、政府が其の計劃を策定したゞここに於いて其の政策を決定しなければならぬ事になる。而して其の政策が如何なるものであるにせよ、夫れは不愉快なるもの[illegible]のものであり[illegible]であらう。

あくまで主義に立脚して

（シーシーエフ・ニユースへの投書）——

自分は前大戰の歸還兵であり今次大戰爭には欧洲へ二人の子供を出征させてゐる者であるが、最近晩香坡島に於てシーシーエフのビーシー州議會首領ウインチ代議士が人種的差別待遇に反對して立つた態度を大なる誇りに感ずるものである。之こそはシーシーエフを他政黨の政治家と區別するものであつて、彼らが正しと信ずる事に就ては、ヨシんば一時の不利があらうとも其主義の爲には利己的な利益を犧牲とするシーシーエフの誇るべき立場である。人種や宗教の別なくあらゆる人々に對して平等なる態度をとるといふ我々の態度を打捨てゝ政治的有利さを得ることは容易なる事であるかも知れないが、[illegible]シーシーエフに[illegible]するものは、彼らの[illegible]する指導者の道が[illegible]されるや否や、其の[illegible]精神に背を向けるやうな[illegible]が多く出たよりはならないといふ事である。

シーシーエフは[illegible]正しき事をはたゞ斷じて行はねばならぬ。若し我々が選擧に際して斯る問題の如きに敗ける事があらうとも——自分は思ふ——[illegible]

——（晩香坡、[illegible]）

ヴアーノン音頭

ダンシロッド　きみ子

ハアー、移轉するならチヨイと
バーノンへお出でヨイ〱
廣いオーチヤドの廣いオーチヤ
ドのまん中で
サテ　ヤートナ
ソレヨイ〱〱

ハアー　春は花咲くチヨイと櫻
の花もヨイ〱
ペヤにアツプルのペヤにアツプ
ルの花盛
サテ　ヤートナ
ソレヨイ〱〱

ハアー　バーノン良いとこチヨ
イとフルツの産物ヨイ〱
やがて黄金のやがて黄金の實が
結ぶ
サテ　ヤートナ
ソレヨイ〱〱

ハアー　秋の收穫チヨイと黄金
のアツプル　ヨイ〱
老いも若きも老いも若きも總動
員
サテ　ヤートナ
ソレヨイ〱〱

セキシヨンマン

ロメオにて　向井輝男

稼いで來るぞと勇ましく
誓つて家を出たからにや
一儲けせずに歸らりよか
汽車のウエスル聞くたびに
瞼に浮かぶ母の顔

べきもシャブルも凍る頃
果なき線路ふみしめて
進む吾等四人組
スピードカーのインジン揉でな
がら
明日のつとめを誰が知る
ボスもパツセンジャもフレイツ
も

しばし食後の一とねむり
夢に出て來た父上に
儲けて歸れとはげまされ
さめてにらむは我が故郷
思へば今日の仕事中に
煤煙によごれてニツコリと
みなさんごくらうと云ひたげに
笑つて通つたインジニアの
殘した煙が目にしみる

線路守る身はかねてから
どんなきけんも打ちわすれ
泣いてくれるな山犬よ
無事に通らす務めならば
なんの仕事が苦になろか

白痴夢

プリンストン　椎野清

朝霧

高原にひた〱とよせる
それは歴史の潮流による
流人等の刑道への
連鎖であつた
焦燥と懐疑のルツボ
靈がられた人生繪■よ
人々は狂へる人形師の如く
哄笑して
希望があるんだよ今に
不鮮明な色彩を
抱いて
自慰するおろかさ
それが我々生活の全貌なのだ

失はれた心

高原に
月光が流れてゐる
美の祭典のやうに
されど
去る日來る日
原始生活の還元と
感情のもつれに……
二年の生活は
僕の心を完全にバラ〱と
くづして
送葬曲のリズムに
のせてしまつたのです

春が來た

プリンストン　エフ生

静かな深山の大氣の中にも
大自然の惠は環境に打沈んでゐ
た
氣持を明朗へと導いてくれる
春だ！　暖かき太陽は
新らしき薫りを微風に乗せて
若緑の丘に心地よく微笑む
一人静かに丘に佇めば
名もなき雜草の一茅一草にも
陽光を求めて伸さんとする力
氷雪に[illegible]凍土に閉されて
ゐた
春來たりなば……
再びこゝに生命力の息吹き
ある事を表[illegible]にとゞろきわたる
環境に潜んでゐた生命力が
地上の春を共に再び躍動を始む

タシメ　田中眞

陽光を浴びて[illegible]
れを忘れて[illegible]
[illegible]

Christian Social Council's "Challenge To Patriotism and Statesmanship"

Dr. Norman Black, well known educationist and an active member of the C. C. F., in his pamphlet entitled "A Challenge to Patriotism and Statesmanship" delves into the Japanese "problem", which, in his words is based on "vague but real economic fears and perplexities that clamour for scapegoats."

The new pamphlet—published under auspices of the Christian Social Council of Canada is a comprehensive but concise review of the situation which developed from wartime evacuation. (Single copies, 5c; 6 for 25c; 100 for $3; Christian Social Council of Canada, 3 Willcocks St., Toronto 5).

* * *

As a solution to this "problem", Dr. Black advocates "geographical and occupational dispersion" of the Japanese people. In the following excerpts from his pamphlet, he points out the major reasons as to:

WHY MANY JAPANESE ARE DISINCLINED TO DISPERSION

In the first place, the more enterprising of the younger people have already gone east, and this means steadily deteriorating leadership among those left behind. Parental influence, always strong in a Japanese community, is frequently not on the side of dispersion. The older people naturally include a larger proportion of folk whose Canadianization has been less thorough than that of the second generation. They resent the disruption of their families. Most of the people caring to accept agricultural employment have already gone east, and jobs offered do not attract men who are skilled mechanics, boat-builders, businessmen accustomed to the conduct of independent enterprise, experienced "white-collar workers" of various sorts, or men familiar only with fishing. Many are sadly dreaming of their once prosperous garage, or green grocery, or cleaning and pressing establishment, or tailor shop, or insurance agency, or apartment house, and in eastern news they see nothing to encourage a belief that they will be allowed opportunity to devote themselves to occupations for which their training and experience best fit them. They are concerned about the housing situation; remaining where they are, they at least have a roof over their family and they have no assurance that such would be the case if they ventured into distant places where they have good reason to believe that the housing shortage is very serious.

In the concentration settlements they have about them the comfort of friendly and familiar faces; even the whites with whom they come in contact—members of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, officials of the Security Commission, teachers, missionaries and others—they know to be their friends. They also know that a friendly welcome among strangers in distant places is something upon which they cannot count.

They know that under orders-in-council at present operative they have no chance to buy the property that may be necessary to their economic independence. They know that so long as they remain in the concentration settlements the Security Commission will stand between them and actual want and they are afraid to venture forth at the risk of the welfare of their dependants.

They are unhappy and unhappiness does not make for charity of thought.

INTERESTED IN EDUCATION OF THEIR CHILDREN

The Japanese are very keenly interested in the education of their children. Their attitude in this connection recalls the best traditions of Scotland. Many of them own property that is paying taxes for the support of schools for white children, while the buildings and equipment available for the education of their own families are inadequate or unsuitable. While the teachers are young Japanese Canadians of good ability and manifest high ideals of public service and are doing a remarkably good job in spite of their handicaps, they almost without exception are professionally untrained. The Security Commission has not responsibility for the education of Japanese children beyond the elementary grades. Such high school instruction as is available is provided chiefly through the generosity of missionary bodies. While this friendly help is greatly appreciated, it is felt to be an intolerable hardship that the governmental authorities have made practically no provision for children of high school grades. Some of these children are taking correspondence courses but the fees are so high as to be beyond the reach of parents of limited means.

Resent Seizure and Sale of Property

Many of the Japanese remember with resentment that their seized automobiles were sold at prices which, as they believe, entailed much loss. They feel affronted by what they consider to be libellous attacks made upon them in newspapers and in legislative halls. Some of their fishing boats were stripped of expensive equipment by thieves and were otherwise subjected to unnecessary injury, all of which involved the evacuated owners in heavy charges for repairs and re-equipment. They allege violation of original understandings between the evacuees and the Security Commission, and they fail to see that certain promises, made in good faith by responsible persons, are no longer possible of fulfilment. Their hopes still centre about abandoned homes to which it is now highly improbable that many of them will be able to return.

Many of the evacuees are heartsick over the fact that farms, poultry ranches and fruit ranches which they had developed by years of toil have fallen into ruinous neglect even though largely on account of the labour shortage. They bitterly resent the compulsory sale of their property, even while they readily admit that the Custodian has made a conscientious effort to ensure fair prices.

The legality of governmental procedures in this connection is at present "sub judice" and therefore cannot here be discussed. However, while few are inclined to question the paramount authority of the Dominion government to expropriate—particularly in war-time—any property the transfer of which is in public interest, it is felt that to compel a private individual to sell his property to the government is quite a different thing from compelling him to sell it to another private individual.

For these and other reasons a majority of those still remaining in the concentration centres are disinclined to co-operate in the present dispersal policies of the government.

EVACUATION NOT MOTIVATED BY MISCONDUCT

It is constantly to be borne in mind that the Canadian authorities, civil and military, have been emphatic in their repeated statements that the evacuation of coastal Japanese was not motivated by any misconduct on their part and involved no reflection upon the loyalty of more than a small minority; and these there has been ample opportunity to segregate and intern for the duration.

All Japanese property, the transfer of which seems necessary in the public interest, should be expropriated at a fair price, not peddled to private buyers who look upon the Tenth Commandment as suspended "for the duration". In cases where government purchase does not provide the capital necessary for re-establishment, this Dominion must recognize its moral obligations; it must, if necessary, advance the first payments on the purchase of new homes and of such equipment as may be essential for self-support. The dispersion at which the government authorities are aiming must be made not only economically possible but economically attractive.

(Please Turn to Page 8)

"Broken Sunlight"

By K. O.

I got off the bus at Niagara Falls feeling like a honeymooner who had forgotten his bride.

Across the river, facing me, was the American Falls whose thundering waters formed a cloud of mist. For a moment I thought the grounds beneath me were trembling with the noise, but it was my imagination.

To the right of the American Falls is Goat Island which separates the American Falls from Niagara Falls.

I walked towards the falls, down the artificial gateway to the artificial railing along the artificial roadway.

I looked down at the river where ice was just beginning to break up. In summer, a boat named "Maid of the Mist" takes you right up to the falls and behind it.

I followed the road to the right towards Niagara Falls, but before I could get very close, I came to the end of my walk at a place where two soldiers stood on guard.

Along the road at certain intervals there are a number of binoculars on stands. I put a dime in the slot and stood waving the thing at the falls trying to get it focussed when it clicked and I saw black. It's a racket.

There is nothing much to see here outside of the falls.

It was off season, and I saw only three honeymoon couples; one pair holding hands over pie and coffee in the Hotel's (General Brock) cafeteria, another taking a horse and buggy ride, and a third couple walking toward the falls with a box camera. The boy was in a soldier's uniform.

The uniformed boy came up to me smiling a naive happy smile and asked me to take their picture. I took their picture as they placed shy arms around each other and smiled.

— 0 —

THE TOURISTS

120 miles north of Calgary and 80 miles south of Edmonton, there is a place called Lacombe.

Here, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sato spend their days, growing vegetables and attending the Seventh Adventist sponsored college (enrollment: 200—including three or four other Japanese).

After the day's work and study, they sit down in the lamplight among their books and a three-day-old Vancouver Province. One day, recalling their past memories, they decided to visit the evacuation towns of B. C.

Last week, the one-time principal of what was the largest Japanese language school on the Pacific coast (enrollment - 900) was visiting the ghost towns of Slocan Valley with his wife.

He came to see what kind of lives the ghost towners were living, to look up former students and acquaintances, and perhaps seeking to warm himself a little in the glow of his past prestige.

Mr. and Mrs. Sato to whom evacuation probably dealt a harder blow than it did to most of the others, were little changed in appearance. Mr. Sato's forehead may have been a bit higher.

They were not forgotten. They were welcomed everywhere at tea parties and dinners given by former pillars of Japanese society and his ex-students still remaining in B. C.

In his addresses, Mr. Sato still shone as a master of story-telling. In his ideas he seemed more mellowed. His message at New Denver: 1. to live conforming to the ways of the environment we are in; 2. not to lag behind the spirit of the age.

Their tour looked like a total success.

Preparing for the Postwar World

(Editorial from the Sophy-Ed, a monthly bulletin published by the Sophy-Ed Club of the Hamilton Y. M. C. A.)

It is striking to note the importance laid by two recent speakers to the Sophy-Ed Club, on Nisei Canadians being a wee bit better than other men on the same job. If the Japanese Canadian is to have any chance in the scramble for post-war jobs, it seems this cannot be over emphasized. It is of such importance that in the words of the relocation officer, Ernest Trueman, "The whole crux of the resettlement program depends upon the favorable impression the Nisei makes upon employers of labour in Ontario and Quebec."

RECOMMEND EDUCATION

It is obvious then that the Nisei must strive to improve himself in more ways pertaining to his work. He must develop new abilities, a positive personality and be ready for opportunities that may come his way. For this end we recommend highly the educational facilities for workers in Hamilton . . .

Perhaps more than this, it is well to note the large number of Nisei, both men and women taking night school courses at the university and in the city schools. They have studied typing, English, mathematics, economics, radio and leadership training. It takes quite an effort after a hard day's work to attend lectures and prepare for examinations, but we are sure their studies will not be wasted and that some form of reward will come for their efforts.

The school year will soon end and these part-time Nisei students can look back with satisfaction to a year when progress on their part was made. Next September, the new year begins and we cannot urge too strongly that other Nisei follow these examples. We urge them to look into these classes, and we are sure that whatever line they may wish to pursue, there will be a class just for them. It is good to say, "I can do this," when questioned as to one's qualifications and only in that way can opportunities be utilized.

"From The Frying Pan:"

This is the story of Charlie S. See

(By Bill Hosokawa in the Pacific Citizen)

This is the story, and some of the views, of a young Singapore-born Chinese. His name when I first knew him in Singapore was Charlie S. See. Now, as a member of a Chinese night club entertainment team touring the States it is Li-Sun.

"The name See," he explains, "didn't sound Chinese enough. It wasn't good for business, so my wife changed it for me."

That, it seems, is the essence of the outlook of this stranger—to America. Not the implication that his wife dominates him, but the point that he is willing to accept change.

Charlie See was one of the big young men of Singapore. In his mid-thirties, he had made a trip around the world, he was the manager of one of the three big amusement parks of the city, he owned shares in a couple of newspapers and several rubber plantations. He was wealthy, and able to live an indulgent life. Instead he chose to be progressive, and many of the stunts that other amusement parks picked up were originally introduced by Charlie See at his own place.

A few weeks before Pearl Harbor, Charlie See got an American visa, packed up something like 2,000 sarongs and trunkloads of other items and headed for the United States by way of Java. He was in Bali, taking movies, when the war came.

He was in Capetown, South Africa, when Singapore fell. Seven ships had left a Java port together. Only See's reached its destination.

Months later he landed in New York, practically broke. He met a California-born Chinese girl, a professional dancer and married her. Then he discovered the Chinese in America had only two obvious vocational choices—operating a hand laundry or waiting tables.

LEARNED TO DANCE

To hell with it, he said, and decided to learn to dance. Six weeks later he had picked up enough of the finer points from his wife's tutelage, and was ready for a try-out.

As a dance team, Li-Sun and Jadin Wong got their first billing at $50 a week. Since the two of them were working, an income of $25 a week each was nothing to cheer about.

Six months later they danced in Hollywood for ten times the pay, and now the couple, together with other Chinese girls, are on a night club circuit at a comfortable income.

Li-Sun's philosophy is no less interesting than the story of his career.

"I live from day to day," he says, "and try to get what happiness I can out of the things I do. When will the war be over? Two years? Four years? Six years?

"Who knows what will have happened to Singapore and all my holdings there in that time. Maybe I will get them back. Maybe I will not. I can't just stand still here and wait for the war to end until I find out what happened to my property. And so I must make the best of circumstances that are not my fault, or anyone's fault. What else is there to do?"

In many ways Charlie's position is similar to that of the Nisei evacuees. Charlie has some advantages: natural ability, experience. The Nisei have many more advantages: American citizenship, greater knowledge of their native land, American education.

PLIGHT SIMILAR TO NISEI

Charlie's ability to adapt himself to circumstances should be an example to many Nisei who have not found the courage or ambition to leave the relocation centres. Already Charlie has new ideas. He's going to sell sarong prints and designs to the American public for summer wear, and he's going to make a success of the endeavor.

Charlie is not unaware of the plight of the Nisei. And he views the attacks of American racists with misgivings, for as an Asiatic he is suspicious of white supremacy arguments.

"These politicians who attack Japanese Americans are only making it harder for the United Nations to win back Japanese-occupied areas," Charlie declares. "They are supplying Japanese propagandists in Malaya and elsewhere with the most powerful kind of ammunition to fight against the Allies.

RACE BAITING BACKFIRES

"The native peoples of southern Asia have never had a square deal from Europeans—except in the Philippines—and they are ready to believe anything bad about the white people. How can they believe United Nations promises of racial equality and freedom when they hear that American citizens, because they are of Asiatic descent are discriminated against by some people in the United States which is supposed to be the greatest democracy?"

That is a question which will loom increasingly larger as the land offensives against Japanese-occupied areas begin. The Native American racists must be impressed that with each verbal blow they take at American minorities—to inflate their egos, or bid for a vote — they are making the American service man's job proportionately more dangerous and difficult.

Agricultural Front:

Niseis Return to Essex for Third Time

CHATHAM, Ont.—The first group of Japanese Canadians have arrived at the labour camp site three miles from Essex, (not far from Windsor) with more expected to come. Essex was the only camp operating last year in that district and has been running for the past three years with Japanese labour.

A "decidedly increased" number of German prisoners of war will further Canada's war effort on the agricultural front, Arthur MacNamara told the Ottawa Journal this week.

While the exact number of Nazi prisoners on farms could not be divulged by Dr. MacNamara for security reasons, he said the increase in 1944 over 1943 would be "substantial."

They are being used in increasing numbers this year in special branches of farming, notably in the sugar beet fields of Alberta and Ontario, he said. "In this type of farm labor, men work in groups of eight or ten together, stopping over the low crops a large part of the time. With this set-up, one guard can look after each group of men, accompany them to the fields in the mornings, and escort them back to prison camp in the evening.

"A new prison camp which will accomodate some 300 German prisoners of war, is now being built in the vicinity of Chatham, Ont., and all these men will be put to work in the sugar beet fields. Even larger numbers of Germans will be working on the sugar beet farms of Alberta."

Mr. MacNamara said that prisoners are paid on a scale that encourages them to work, and at the same time does not lower prevailing wage scales in the industries or the districts in which they are employed.

Official Word On Sandon Closure

VANCOUVER—First official word that the Sandon interior housing centre will be closed was announced by George E. Collins, superintendent of the B. C. Security Commission.

Populated with 650 men, women and children, Sandon is one of the smaller centres.

The relocating of the residents to be distributed in the other housing centres has already begun and is expected to be completed by the end of the summer.

Provisions are being made for self-supporting Japanese wishing to remain at Sandon. Those intending to stay will have to make their own arrangements for housing. Only a few are expected to remain.

The Administration staff will also be absorbed into the other camps Mr. Collins said.

The closing of the camp is the result of the steady movement of evacuees to eastern Canada and the prairies. Over 1000 have relocated from this province during the past year and over 7000 since the first evacuation orders were issued.

New Tax System Predicted

OTTAWA.—Single Nisei wage earners will watch with interest a forecast high spot in the budget to be presented to Parliament shortly by Hon. J. L. Ilsley, minister of finance.

This high spot, it is predicted, will be to increase exemption in income tax from $660 to $1,000 for Canadian wage earners, and is expected to affect close to 1,000,000 persons.

If this reported revision goes into effect, it will also afford some measure of relief to wage and salary earners in the higher brackets. This will take place because they will not have to pay the graduated tax—stiffest of all—upon the $340 of income which lies between the present exemption level of $660 and the proposed new figures of $1,000.

SUBSCRIBE NOW TO THE NEW CANADIAN

Strikers Return To Work

HOPE—A three day sitdown strike came to an end last week at the 15 Mile Camp on the Hope-Princeton road project when the workers returned to their work on their own accord.

The roadcampers went on strike to protest the dismissal of a fellow worker and demanded his reinstatement but Resident Engineer W. K. Gwyer remained adamant in his decision.

Acknowledge Kindnesses Of Many Well-Wishers

The Japanese Canadians of London in a gesture of thanks donated a substantial sum to cover substantial sum to cover subscriptions of The New Canadian to several well known individuals as well as to the London Canadian Library, the Y.M.C.A. and the librarian of the University of Western Ontario.

These donations were made in gratitude for the many acts of kindnesses that have been accorded to the Nisels in London.

Similar subscriptions of The New Canadian have been paid by the Sophy-Ed Club of Hamilton and the Maniseis Club of Winnipeg in an effort to spread a better understanding of the Japanese question among interested Canadians.

A Tribute to a True Christian

Tribute is paid by a Winnipeg correspondent to a well-known Presbyterian minister, Dr. E. C. Hunter, who recently preached an editorial from the pulpit of one of Winnipeg's largest churches urging Christian tolerance toward people of all races.

"There are certain quarters and groups in Canada where racial prejudice against negroes, Jews and particulary Japanese, prevails to the point of bigotry," Dr. Hunter said. True Christianity, he declared to his congregation, made no distinctions on the sheer ground of race and color.

One correspondent adds that Dr. Hunter has taken a keen interest in Japanese Canadians, helping them in many more ways than one. In the past, when they were less acquainted with the city, he invited the young and old to the church hall for informal get-togethers.

Personal Notes

YAMAMOTO - AKAI

Wedding bells chimed as Terumi, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Kashiro Akai of Greenwood was joined in holy matrimony to Mr. Yoshio Yamamoto, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. Jukichi Yamamoto of Alberta on May 14 at the Greenwood United Church. Rev. Harnett was in charge of the service.

The couple went for their honeymoon to Grand Forks.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. James Sano of Kaslo became the proud parents of a 9 lb. baby boy on May 18.

OBITUARY

ROBERT OHAMA

The death is reported of Robert Ohama, eldest son of Mr. and Mrs. T. Ohama of Rainier, Alta. who passed away on May 18. A Christian funeral service was held on May 19.

"BLACK"

(Continued from P. 7)

The policy here advocated as just and necessary to achieve the geographical and occupational dispersion of our Japanese Canadians is one that will pay us big dividends, irrespective of what procedure may be adopted after the war is over. All disaffected persons of Japanese origin should of course be sent back to Japan, together with any others of their stock who may go voluntarily. Few will so choose. They are having a hard time of it, but most of them have lived too long in a democracy ever to go back to such a state as Japan. Many of them know that in that land they would be more truly foreigners than here in Canada.

Few people in Canada think that it would be in the interests of any of the parties concerned to have the Japanese formerly resident in coastal British Columbia return en masse, though British Columbia can and should take care of its fair share of the evacuees. How in a democratic country it is going to be possible for the government to "dictate" to individual residents just where they are to live in time of peace, I do not know. And just in case we are not going to be able to liquidate them by exile or otherwise, Canada had better see to it that at the earliest possible moment they are helped to acquire homes so closely that no more Little Tokyo will exist in this country.

Hamilton Youth Conference:

Conference Urges Race Equality

HAMILTON — The Hamilton and District Youth Conference held at the Technical Institute on May 6 and 7 unanimously passed the resolution that there be "no discrimination against Canadians of Oriental origin."

Six Nisei delegates attended the conference and took part in the various discussion groups which were: Post-War Opportunities, Education, Citizenship and Minority Group Problems, Recreation, and Religion in the Life of Youth.

One resolution put forth at the conference was that of the discussion group on "Minority Group Problem" which pleaded for no discrimination on the basis of race only against the Canadians of Oriental origin.

One of the more important detail of this resolution was—no discrimination against Canadians of Oriental origin in industry and in the question of civil or political rights to own property and engage in business and other pursuits.

* * *

A survey which is hoped to better social and economic conditions for the people of Japanese origin in Hamilton is to be conducted soon by the Membership Committee of the B. C. Girls' and Sophy-Ed Clubs.

"PROPERTY"

(Cont'd from P. 1)

the past year.

Real property has been listed and sold by tender, while large amounts of personal goods and chattels in storage have been disposed of by public auction.

One of the largest deals took place early in June of last year, when 769 parcels of farm lands registered with the Custodian were turned over to the Director of the Veterans' Land Act.

The Petitions of Right filed with the Exchequer Court maintain that the Custodian was empowered to act only as a trustee for the property, and is legally required to return it to the owners at the end of the war. They argue further that the various order-in-council giving the Custodian control and the right to sell against the wishes of the owners are invalid, unconstitutional and "ultra vires" of the authority of the Government.

Prisoners Treated O. K.

BRISBANE, Aust. — A Canadian Press dispatch reported that Japan's general treatment of Allied prisoners of war in camps is in accordance with international conventions, according to a statement from Archbishop Paul Marella, Apostolic delegate to Japanese, given to the Vatican, the Netherlands Agency Aneta said Tuesday.

OTTAWA — Justice Minister St. Laurent's reply to recent communications that interned men who are now free be reinterned was that such an act was undemocratic.

He stated that no one would be detained unless he showed himself as acting in such a manner that it would warrant internment in view of public safety or safety of the state.

Interested In Marriage?

TORONTO, Ont.—The recently organised marriage bureau here opened its doors wide to welcome any prospective grooms or brides to be.

The application should be made by either the applicant himself or by his guardian. The Committee guarantees that the files are kept strictly confidential.

Parties interested may contact the committee at: Toronto Issei Committee, c-o Miss F. M. Bird, 51 Bond Street, Toronto 2, Ont.

Former "Gogakko" Principal Touring Towns In B. C.

KASLO, B. C.—A tanned, healthy-looking man arrived with his wife here Wednesday on a whirlwind tour of the interior towns from Lacombe, Alberta and gave an interesting talk of conditions at Lacombe as guest speaker at a meeting sponsored by the "Koyukai". The visitors were Mr. and Mrs. Tsutae Sato, former principal and teacher of the largest Japanese Language school on the Pacific Coast.

They have just completed the first half of their tour, having already visited Rosebery, New Denver, Slocan City, Bay Farm, Popoff and Lemon Creek. Mr. and Mrs. Sato left here for Greenwood yesterday and will visit Tashme before they leave for Vancouver on business commitments.

On their return trip to Lacombe, they intend to stop over at Picture Butte, Alta.

"SALE"

(Cont'd from P. 1)

the special Japanese committee under Mr. Justice Sydney Smith.

If a Japanese owner of a property does not live in one of the B.C. Security Commission camps, he received the cash from the sale, less any charges, but if he lives in a relocation centre, the money is held in trust and released in limited amounts by the B. C. Security Commission.

Until recently, the Japanese could have radios and other household effects sent to them provided they paid freight charges but now, everything, with the exception of personal and religious effects, is being sold. The general quality of their chattels is not high and is bringing auction prices accordingly, the Custodians stated.

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